



## USSR national in formation

25 hopefuls for the USSR ice-hockey national team for the World Championship meet April 4 and 6 the West German national in Mannheim and Garmisch-Partenkirchen (FRG), Vladimir Yurzinov and myself, said the USSR national senior coach Viktor Tikhonov, put on this short tour the goalkeepers Tretyak and Myshtkin, defencemen Vasiliev, Bilyaletdinov, Pervukhin, Fetisov, Kasatonov, Babinov, I. Gimaev, and Zubkov, forwards Krutov, Larionov,

Makarov, Khomutov, Zhukov, Orlovskiy, Shalimov, Shepelev, S. Kapustin, Kozhevnikov, Tyumenyuyov, V. Golikov, Balderis, Skvortsov and Kovin.

After the FRG meets and a game between the two national back home the coaches will have to name two goalkeepers and 20 field players, who will go to the World Championship April 12.

Regrettably, the previous World Championship's best forward Alexander Malisev will not be able to play because of an injury.

Much attention is paid now to athletic training, said Tikhonov, since the coming championship will be squeezed into an exclusively tight timetable: ten games in 15 days.

### 'Olympic solidarity' programme

Recently IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and Chairman of the USSR Olympic Committee Sergei Pavlov signed an agreement in Moscow on helping national organizations in developing countries to improve coaching standards.

We look on the Soviet Olympic Committee's participation in the "Olympic solidarity" programme as a highly positive factor, Samaranch told pressmen. The current agreement envisages holding seminars in 1982-84 in the USSR for coaches in gymnastics, ice hockey, swimming, wrestling, handball, athletics and sports medicine. The achievements of Soviet sportsmen and coaches are well known and their experience is extremely valuable, he stressed. It would be difficult to imagine a better programme of studies than the one currently on offer, Samaranch noted.

The seminars will be funded by the IOC, which will cooperate with the Soviet Olympic Committee in their organization.

### Koch ahead of Olympic winner

The fate of the World Cross-country Skiing Cup was clinched in the closing 15 km stage at Castelrotto, Italy, by the March 1982 world champion Bill Koch, who won it to take his first prize yet, totalling 121 points. Olympic champion Swede Thomas Wassberg, previous leader, only came fifth and placed second overall with 114 points, and Finn Harri Kirvesniemi was third with 105 points.

### Alpine Cup rolls to a close

Phil Mahre, of the USA, has narrowly missed making a grand slam in this season's World Skiing Cup except for the downhill. Jointly won by Peter Mueller, of Switzerland, and Canadian Steve Podborski with 115 points each, he picked up all the other



These photos by TASS and Vitaly Blagodarov provide glimpses of some hotly contested games in the national football and basketball championships. Candidates are being tried out now for a World Football Cup national line-up, and the one in the left photo, Tbilisi Dynamo attacker Ramaz Shengela is strongly tipped to make it. In the basketball championship Moscow Dynamo downed Leningrad Spartak to join the Central Army Club, Kiev Strotel and Kaunas Zalgiris for the final stage in the top awards race.

leaving no chances to the opponents — indeed, second-placed Swede Stenmark trailed him with only 211 points, and Phil's twin brother Steve came third with 183 points.

What with his relative flop Stenmark declined to say whether he would enter the next World Cup, while the Mahre brothers, who arrived in their home town of Yakima, Washington, to a rousing welcome from the townfolk, are looking forward to new victories.

The women's event had a very intriguing scenario, as Irene Epple, of the FRG, had a chance of catching up with and even outpacing in the closing stage leader Erika Hess, of Switzerland, thrice 1982 world title. But Irene passed it up, and, while giving winner Hess her due, promised to contest next year's Cup in real earnest. Overall title Hess notched up 297 points, Epple amassed 282 points, and Christin Cooper, of the USA, was third finisher with 198 points. Marie-Cecile Gros-Gaudenier, of France, won the downhill with 87 points, Hess was tops in the slalom (125), and I. Epple took the giant slalom and the "combination" (120 and 70).

The closing parallel slalom stage had little significance individually, though the points counted towards the team "Cup of Nations", picked up by Austria with 1,492 points, ahead of Switzerland with 1,423 and the USA with 1,196 points.

The USSR made a worse showing than last year, failing to even come among the ten top finishers.

Yuri SALOMAKRIN

### Mount Everest ahoy!

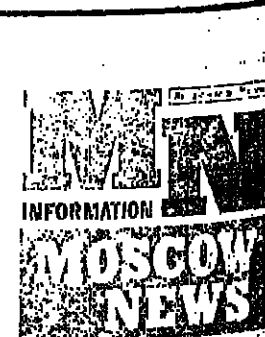
In the first radio communication to have been established with the base camp of the first Soviet Himalayan expedition which plans to climb Mount Everest (8,848 m), expedition chief Yevgeny Tamm said that all climbers and equipment had arrived at the camp without incident.

The Soviet flag was raised marking the formal inauguration of the base camp at a height of 5,300 m. An intermediate camp has been set up over the Khumbu glacier, 6,100 m up in the mountains, and another camp is being built at 6,500 m. All the necessary equipment has already been dispatched to the latter point.

The climbers, said Tamm, are in good shape and are preparing for the ascent.

### USA walks away with World Cup

America beat (3-4) the USSR in the final match of the annual World Cup contest in Toluca, USA, to take the title with eight points. The USSR placed second with six points followed by Canada with four points.



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## INFORMATION

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## Andrei GROMYKO: USSR prefers calm conduct of international affairs

Belgrade. Our talks and negotiations are taking place in Belgrade at a time when in many countries they are asking the question: will international relations continue on the downward slope in the future? This is a well-founded anxiety in view of the fact that nuclear fever, in a manner of speaking, has seized the capital of one of the largest world powers. We do not know the medical opinion on this count, but in terms of politics it amounts to adventure-seeking and lunacy. Thus spoke Andrei Gromyko, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, during his official visit to Yugoslavia.

The understanding that a nuclear war would be a catastrophe for mankind is penetrating ever deeper into the human conscience. A reaction against military policies is evident everywhere in the world — in Europe and on other continents: people are demanding that everything possible be done to avert the threat of war and to curb the arms race.

For very understandable reasons, we are both worried by events in Europe. The Soviet Union's decision to introduce a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of its territory and



Josip Vrhovec (left) and Andrei Gromyko shaking hands during the welcome ceremony at Belgrade airport.

our firm stance in favour of an agreement limiting and largely reducing nuclear weapons in Europe, are precisely aimed at securing a step forward in the key problem of European security.

Regrettably, to date we do not see any signs at the Geneva talks of serious intentions on the other side to find an agreement on the basis of equality and equal security. It is obvious.

(Continued on page 2)

## The threat of nuclear war

Nuclear war is a catastrophe for all mankind, and the world will never be able to recover from its consequences. This is said in a book "The Danger of Nuclear War" published in Moscow and written by distinguished medical scientists, members of the Soviet Committee "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War".

Between one-third and one-half of the population of the territories attacked will perish in terrible torment in the first hours and days of nuclear war, they write. A large proportion of the survivors, suffering from serious burns, traumas and radiation, will perish in the course of several weeks. While those who

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The Arab population living on the occupied territories and in demonstrations and rallies. The Israeli occupation authorities met the demonstrators by harshly repressive measures making wide use of weapons and tear gas and wounding many demonstrators. Mass arrests were made. A scene at one of the demonstrations.

## Babrak KARMAL: Afghanistan favours peaceful settlement of conflicts

Havana. The Afghan revolution is a continuation of the long-term process of the Afghan struggle for national liberation. Its character is national, democratic, anti-feudal, and anti-imperialist, with wide masses of our people taking part in it. Thus spoke Babrak Karmal, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA in an interview with the Cuban "Bohemia" magazine.

The USA, Karmal stressed, is the chief enemy of national independence for peoples and of the cause of peace, since in fact it is an instrument of genocide. A nuclear war between great powers would be a catastrophe on an unprecedented scale, said Professor B. Lown, of Harvard University, addressing the second international conference of

## WORLD DOCTORS FOR PEACE

Cambridge. It is important that an end be put to the use of the nuclear bomb as an instrument of genocide. A nuclear war between great powers would be a catastrophe on an unprecedented scale, said Professor B. Lown, of Harvard University, addressing the second international conference of

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## Round the Soviet Union

● THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE USSR PHILOSOPHIC SOCIETY HAS ENDED IN MOSCOW. The Society's 10,000 individual and more than 400 collective members are working on philosophical interpretations of the problems facing the modern world.

● AN EXHIBITION OF TECHNICAL HOBBYISTS HAS OPENED IN THE BYELORUSSIAN CAPITAL OF MINSK. On display are

more than 150 items made by members of innovators' and inventors' clubs.

● THE PLANTING OF OVER 100 VARIETIES OF BUSHES AND TREES HAS BEGUN IN RUSTAVI, A CITY OF GEORGIAN STEELWORKERS UNDER A CAMPAIGN CALLED "THE GREEN TOWN OF RUSTAVI". Zones of pollution are analyzed by computer charts.

● A FALL OF SNOW HAS BEEN RECORDED AT THE END OF MARCH IN ASHKHABAD, CAPITAL OF TURKMENIA. Snow in this part of the country at this time of year is extremely rare.

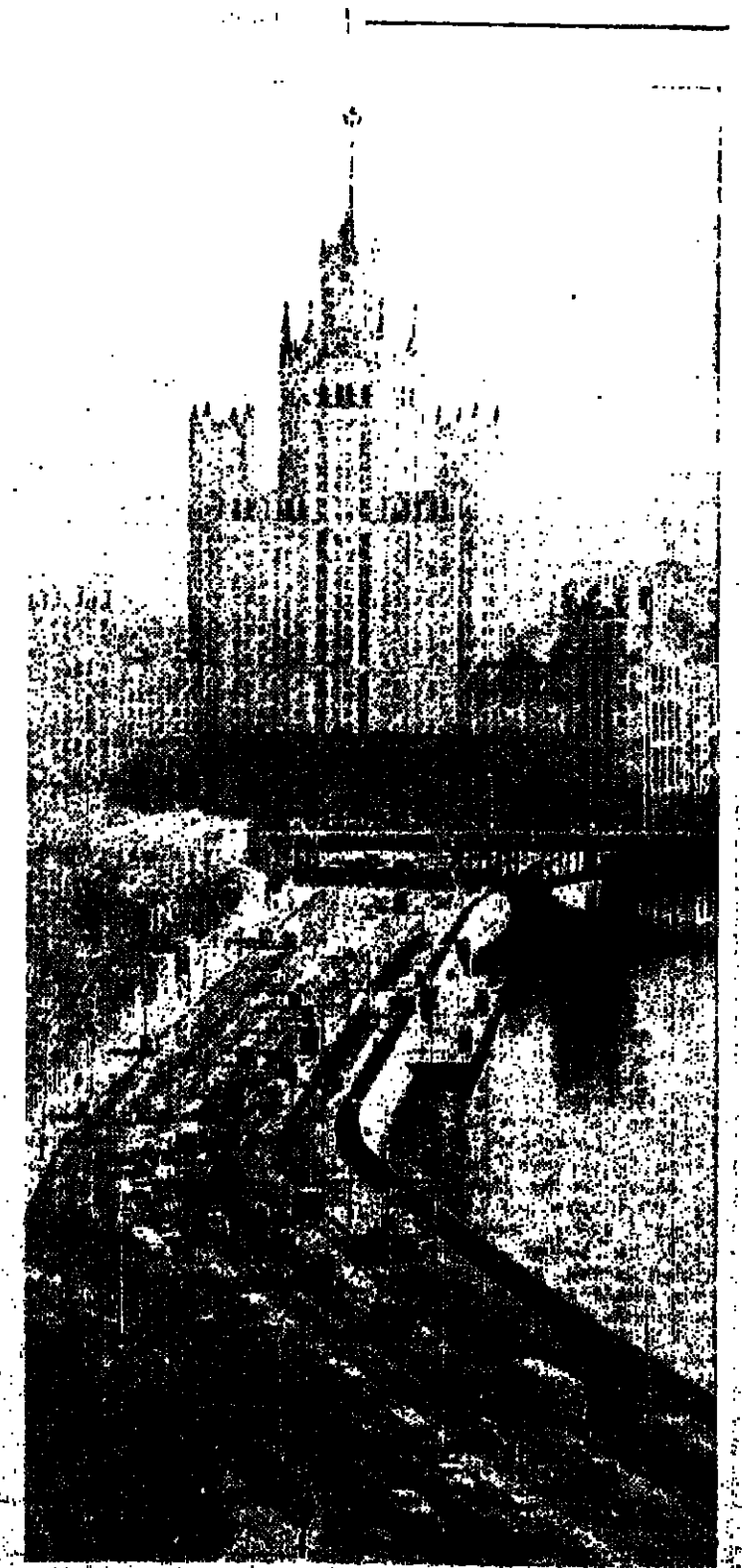
## Aeroflot moves into summer time

A Soviet IL-86 jumbo jet has taken off from the Sheremetyevo airport on a maiden flight from Moscow via Berlin to Madrid as part of the new summer schedule which was put into effect on April 1.

At present, Aeroflot planes fly on a regular basis to 110 airports in 89 countries, says M. Timofeyev, Deputy Minister of the USSR Civil Aviation. Planes owned by 29 airline companies from 31 countries land at Soviet airports. By comparison, with last winter's schedule, there will be a 60 extra

flights this summer from the Soviet capital to Berlin, Prague, Belgrade, Dresden and to other cities in the fraternal socialist countries.

Under agreements signed by the civil aviation authorities of the USSR, France, and Japan, JAL's Boeing 747s started regular flights on April 1 on the Trans-Siberian route; they will be joined by Air France on July 1. This is a new stage in the development of the Trans-Siberian route, the shortest between Europe and Japan.



Shahin is 16



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN in-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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WESTERN  
DESIGNS AGAINST NAMIBIA

Luanda. The South African authorities have approved the so-called revised proposals of the Western "contact group" on Namibia as regards the voting pattern for the country's future constituent assembly. According to a SAPA news agency report from Capetown, the announcement came from British South African ambassador J. Headley following talks between "contact group" envoy L. Allinson, of Britain, and South African Foreign Minister, P. Botha.

The "A Journal de Angola" newspaper maintains that the present variant, which aims at placing people favoured by the West and South Africa in power

in Namibia, is very similar to the former plan turned down by SWAPO and the African front-line states. Under this "compromise" formula each voter will cast his ballot once and not twice, as was earlier demanded by the radicals and their Western go-betweens. But each ballot will be counted twice—for any one candidate as well as for the party he represents.

The magazine points out that the Western stratagem only prolongs a Namibian settlement. SWAPO, therefore, is pressing for direct talks with South Africa to facilitate the decolonization of Namibia in line with Security Council resolution No. 435.

## USA aids and abets Israeli occupation

New York. The United States has defied the international community by imposing a veto on the UN Security Council resolution condemning the policies of the Israeli authorities who over the past few weeks have launched a campaign of terror on the occupied West Bank. The draft resolution, prepared by a group of Arab countries and submitted by Jordan, condemns Israel for violations of the rights and freedoms of the population on the West

Bank and the Gaza Strip. Following the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, such actions can only mar prospects for achieving peace in the area.

The only nation to do so, the United States, imposed the veto but an hour after it had balloted down another resolution at a previous Council meeting which had discussed the escalation of American armed intervention in Central America.

## TURKISH PRISONS OVERCROWDED

Paris. Turkish prisons are overcrowded with left-wing political leaders and trade unionists, said Enis Coşkun, General Secretary of Turkey's Peace Committee and member of the World Peace Council (WPC) in an interview to the Paris "Libération" newspaper. Coşkun escaped arrest and left the country when the Turkish authorities ordered the arrest of the WPC leaders.

Coşkun said that among the detainees are M. Dikerdem, President of the WPC Committee, as well as lawyers, teachers,

and cultural workers. He stressed that none of those detained had committed any crime, and that their only "fault" was their struggle for peace.

Noting that torture was regularly used in Turkey, Coşkun said that, apart from the murders committed in jail, people were bumped off on the streets in what were officially described as "clashes with the forces of law and order". 500 people had been murdered in this way.



Global abUSAge.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## ARMS RACE HITS AMERICAN ECONOMY

Washington. The Reagan administration's policy to militarize the United States is exacerbating the crisis in the American economy. This is the main conclusion of a report drawn up by a group of prominent American specialists for the joint Economic Committee of Congress.

The document, co-authored by economist J. Galbraith, notes that the build-up in American military potential is unprecedented in American history. Annual military expenditure growth rates amount to 7.5 per

cent. The allocation of such huge sums of money for non-productive purposes results in a gradual rise in inflation in the American economy.

The authors consider that gradual reductions in military expenditure are one of the most effective measures of preventing further economic difficulties for the United States. A seven per cent reduction in the growth of military production, they point out, would save the Treasury seven billion dollars in the 1983 fiscal year and nearly 90 billion over the next five-year period.

Andrei GROMYKO:  
USSR prefers calm conduct  
of international affairs

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ous that one intention also prevails with the other side—to place additional missiles in West European soil.

They are banking not only on people not always being able to tell the truth from half-lie or from outright deception. When at last their eyes opened it will be too late, for the military programmes will be in full swing and the new missiles will be in the process of being installed on their launching pads.

The Soviet Union is in favour of the quiet, dignified conduct of international affairs. Such a style does not seem to be the fashion in certain Western capitals. We are in favour of a balanced approach to disputes which arise between states, a favour of settling such questions at negotiating tables, in favour of extinguishing the existing hotbeds of tension and of not allowing new ones to appear.

WORLD DOCTORS  
FOR PEACE

(Continued from page 1)

Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

He noted that at present 10 world doctor's movements in 20 national committees in different parts of the world. The aim of the movement was to put an immediate stop to the arms race, to begin multilateral disarmament under international supervision and to eliminate nuclear weapons in the arsenal of all nations.

A nuclear war in the present situation would lead not only to mass killings, but also to epidemics which would plague the world, said R. Krut'nykh, a prominent Dutch leader. Nuclear armaments have become so destructive that they should be banned by law.

Academician L. M. Ilya, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, stressed that the use of nuclear weapons would cause much greater disastrous consequences than might appear from present-day theoretical calculations. It is thought that almost half of the population in Europe could become victims of a nuclear conflict, with 100 million people dying immediately, and another 60 million dying from deaths from radiation.

Babrak KARMAL:  
Afghanistan favours  
peaceful settlement  
of conflicts

(Continued from page 1)

regard to Afghanistan and the other countries of our region. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, pursues a policy of peace and détente, a policy directed against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and all forms of aggression. This is why the people of the USSR do not consider the country.

The Afghan people, said B. Karmal in conclusion, strive for peace. They are for settling all conflicts by peaceful means.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

① The Australian population has reached 15 million people, reports the Australian statistical bureau. Average population growth rates of 1.24 per cent over the past five years have been recorded. The number of women surpasses the number of men by 27,600.

② The Ghanaian Ministry of Health has started organizing special brigades all over the country to improve sanitary conditions in the republic's towns and large villages.

③ About 8 million soyabean-based baby food tins have been withdrawn from sale in the USA and Puerto Rico by Wyeth Laboratories, Inc. It is thought that the food could dangerously affect an infant's health.

④ Over the next three years the Reagan administration is going to reduce expenditure on important social programmes by at least another 60,000 million dollars, says the national centre for economic alternatives. 2,200 million dollars will be cut off medical aid for low-income families, and 1,400 million dollars—of the "food coupons" programme.

AN OPERATION  
AGAINST LIBYA  
IN PREPARATION

Beirut. The United States has long since prepared detailed plans for the occupation of the oil-producing Arab countries. Should oil deliveries to the West be threatened, The Lebanese weekly "Al-Kifah al-Arabi" says that a plan for such an operation against Libya was drawn up by the Americans as far back as 1979. It envisages the heavy bombardment of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's military objectives, the destruction of its land forces by naval and parachute landings, and the last stage of oil installations to prevent their being destroyed.

The planned action against Libya, writes "Al-Kifah al-Arabi", involves a task force made up of 70,000 men and officers, 100 to 1,000 combat planes, hundreds of transport planes and two to four aircraft carriers.

In accordance with this plan, a rapid deployment force as well as new US military bases have been established in the immediate vicinity of Libya. At the same time the US Western allies and the American public are being brainwashed into the necessity of a Libyan invasion.

Washington is firm in its determination to implement its aggressive plans against Libya and is stepping up its preparations, emphasizes "Al-Kifah al-Arabi".

THE THREAT  
OF NUCLEAR WAR

(Continued from page 1)

survive will have serious deviations in their physical and mental health.

The most terrible pages of this catastrophe will be those connected with children. The Soviet doctors write. The mother, child and embryo are a highly vulnerable part of the population. The docility of embryonic cells and tissues and their specific reaction to radiation as compared with adults, a mature nervous cell and a neuron, is several thousand times, while its original cell, neuroblast, at doses of only 25-40 rad. The survivors, are threatened by genetic destruction, developmental anomalies and serious diseases.



In Japan momentum grows in the traditional spring offensive mounted by the working people to win a better life for themselves. At rallies and demonstrations workers condemn unpopular policies of the authorities and express their determination to defend their inalienable right to work, higher wages and to better working conditions. They also demand that the government spend more on social needs.

These builders from Tokyo march under the slogan "No to Higher Military Expenditure".

## Science and technology

REINFORCED  
POLYTHENE

Goods temporarily stored out of doors are usually covered with polythene to protect them from rain. Yet, polythene is vulnerable to the weight of snow used to strong gusts of wind. In Czechoslovakia, a new material, Respan, has now been invented, which consists of polythene reinforced with steel wire mesh. The mesh increases polythene's service life by six times. The new material is suitable for greenhouses; it can also be used for roofing over temporary workshops and grain warehouses.

## RARE FIND

On the island of Oshima, in the Izu archipelago, Japanese archaeologists have dug up a fairly large early human settlement. Nearly 1,500 cultural objects and household implements as well as primitive tools 8,000 years old were recovered from the site. Tremendous significance is attached to this cache which dates back to the earliest Jomon culture.

## POWER FROM CLOTH

At a technical exhibition in Nuremberg, West Germany, one of the prize exhibits is cloth made of synthetic fibre which can generate electricity. A small fan connected to this unusual source of power begins to rotate when the cloth is rubbed with the finger. A conventional domestic carpet woven from this fabric will provide enough electricity for all domestic appliances and to recharge storage batteries. Electricity is produced each time someone walks across the carpet.

## 'BREATHING' SHOES

A new type of footwear called "shoes that breathe" has been invented by the French firm of Chausseries Noel in the town of Vitry. "Breathing" shoes are fitted with a special device which not only ensures the circulation of air but also, gives the impression that the wearer is treading on a thick, soft carpet.

## OIL FROM GARBAGE

In Britain, a method has been devised of producing oil from city refuse. In quality, this new fuel is no worse than the real thing exported from the Middle East, and is only half as expensive. An experimental "refinery" decomposes the garbage at high pressure at temperatures of 350 degrees Centigrade in the presence of a catalyst. Ten tonnes of garbage yields four tonnes of oil.

## A WATER TRAM

The Czechoslovak capital of Prague now has a new form of transport—the river tram. As the Karl Marx Embankment is being repaired, it was decided to close down the tram and bus lines running along it and to transport passengers by boat. In an incredibly short period of time berths were erected, a navigation channel marked out, and five fast boats holding 250 passengers each were assigned to service the line. The intervals between boats are shorter than on the busiest ground tram routes.

## A PLASTIC BIKE

In France, a bicycle has been invented with half of its parts made of plastic. Its designers insist that this has in no way made the machine any less robust. The plastic bike is much more reliable than its all-metal predecessor and weighs only ten kilos. Besides, it is much easier to repair. At the moment, the designers are working on a new model in which plastic will almost completely replace metal.

## OF INTEREST

Street lights for  
the blind

The West German city of Recklinghausen has installed optical devices to help blind pedestrians cross busy streets. By touching a button on a pole at street crossings, a blind person will immediately know whether the lights are green or red.

Manoel Guirado Lopez, from Spain, who recently turned 100, believes there is nothing but cycling to keep fit. Photo AP-ASS.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## ZIGZAGS OF U.S. POLICY IN THE PACIFIC

After the Republican administration came to power in Washington the statements by US military and strategic claims to the Pacific Ocean region have become more frequent. Albert Vlasov writes in PRAVDA. In so doing, the United States gambles on the use of power for substantiating these claims. The strength of US armed forces in the Far East (outside the US territory) increased in 1981 by 11,000 servicemen to top 135,000. US military bases in Japan, the Philippines, South Korea and in Micronesia were expanded and modernized.

Attitudes of obvious lies about the "Soviet" and "Vietnamese" threat, Albert Vlasov writes.

The United States demands greater military contribution from its partners in the Pacific Ocean bloc ANZUS and at the same time brings pressure to bear on Japan in a bid to boost its military role and draw it into US aggressive policy.

Militaristic appetites of the United States constitute a threat in another region of the Pacific Ocean, to South-East Asia. The countries that have embarked on the path of independent development are unwilling to surrender their positions, or yield to US economic pressure. They want to be real masters of their natural resources and they advocate equality and mutually beneficial trade.

USA IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPMENT  
IN EL SALVADOR

The United States is bearing responsibility for the tragedy in El Salvador, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper stresses. Viewing Central America and the Caribbean as a region of its strategic interests, the newspaper says, the United States is seeking to preserve its position there and its access to local raw materials, to break the liberation movement and to discredit the internationalist solidarity of the world's progressive forces.

The bloodstained, fascist regime in El Salvador, supported by US military props, is on the brink of collapse. The Salvadoran junta would not stay in power long without Washington's support, and that is why the United States is taking urgent measures to preserve the ruling regime, the paper concludes.

## SINAI: CHANGE OF OCCUPIERS

Preparations are well advanced in the Sinai for a change of occupiers, writes the NEW TIMES weekly. American commandos and their counterparts in NATO (whose sphere of operations this extends beyond Europe) are arriving on the peninsula. Meanwhile Tel Aviv is planning to annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This policy of conquest is being presented as "compensation" for a withdrawal from Sinai. Such is the price of the "liberation" of Sinai, or, to be more accurate, the replacement of one occupation force by another, the magazine emphasises. But this is still not the end of Israeli expansionist ambitions. They go out of their way to shackle Egypt with more conditions and agreements preventing the country from reclaiming the Arab land. Tel Aviv openly threatens to reoccupy the whole of Sinai if Egypt deviates to the slightest degree from the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreement.

Still this will not save the Camp David deal, the magazine points out. It is historically doomed, new evidence of this being the revolt of the Palestinians on the West Bank, the general strike on the Golan Heights, and the growing international isolation of the Israeli aggressors.

## A GLOOMY JUBILEE

After 25 years in existence, the EEC has come to a sorry pass, writes the SELSKAYA ZHIZN newspaper. Whereas between 1960 and 1970 the annual growth rate in consumer prices was 3.2 per cent, in 1980 alone it shot up by 13.9 per cent. Compared with the 60s when real GNP growth rate in the Community countries stood at 4.6 per cent a year, it was only 2.8 per cent throughout the 70s, and still continues to decline. Particularly abrupt has been the fall in the rate of industrial growth, spelling greater unemployment.

The EEC has marked its 25th anniversary burdened by increasing economic, social and political problems. The way to solve these nagging issues lies in the implementation of the Helsinki accords, in détente, and equitable international co-operation. The way out that Washington recommends for Western Europe will only exacerbate the Common Market's troubles and can only lead it to its doleful, stresses the newspaper.

A jungle  
dentist

Robert Cravin, an American dentist in California, gave a lot of thought as to how to help his younger patients get rid of their traditional fear of the dentist's chair. He decided to turn his reception room into a corner of the Amazon jungle complete with twisting lianas, exotic plants and even wild paper-mache beasts. The effect was immediate. Cravin has now become the most popular children's dentist in his area. The less eager, according to their parents, have almost stopped crying.

## VIEWPOINT

PEKING: 'AMERICAN  
CARD' DIDN'T HELP

When signing the "Shanghai communiqué" during President Nixon's 1972 visit to China the Peking leaders hoped to play the "American card" in particular to solve the Taiwan problem.

Their reasoning was simple: initial contacts with Washington would result in America and China establishing diplomatic relations [they were established in January, 1979], Peking's recognition by the United States was viewed by the former as the abandonment by Washington of its "two Chinas" policy, according to which the United States had treated Taiwan as a sovereign state whose sovereignty it had to protect. The Chinese leaders trust in the correctness of their assumption was bolstered by America's agreement to replace its official diplomatic links with Taiwan by unofficial ones.

On Reagan entering the White House, Taiwan disapp-

peared even further from the Chinese horizon. The new American president immediately took the side of the so-called Taiwan lobby. Reagan declared that Taiwan would remain covered by the American military umbrella.

True, he did not deprive Peking of his favour either. Last summer, during US Secretary of State A. Haig's visit to China, American-Chinese relations were raised to the level of "strategic concord".

It was difficult to give up the temptation... At believing that the "American card" would be the winning trump in the game for Taiwan. They hoped in Peking that their anti-Soviet stance would be the American balance in their favour.

But the 20th-century was short-lived. 1980 Reagan declared his intention of supplying Taiwan with a large con-

signment of modern weapons. Then Peking began a war of nerves. Not a single day passed without threats of unforeseen consequences for Sino-American relations. Observers who know full well that the Peking leaders have agreed to play the role of America's "junior partner" for the sake of their geopolitical plans, who would win the "shoot first" game. Some suggested (possibly after a "leak" of secret documents from Peking) that China might let it go provided the USA supplied Taiwan outdated weapons.

The first move was made by the White House, using its right of senior partner. Reagan said that he had decided to equip Taipei with \$7 million dollars' worth of up-to-date American armaments. In this way the American president removed all doubts the "two Chinas" policy would go on.

Igor DANILIN



Reagan's decision has caused noticeable annoyance in Peking. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has let steam off at other countries which in its opinion entertain economic and other ties with Taiwan under the guise of "unofficial relations".

No matter what Peking's reaction will be in the future, one thing is evident: the path of concessions to Washington which has been chosen by the Chinese leaders, will not lead to the desired results. A stake on those who are hostile towards the revolutionary gains of the Chinese people because of their class nature, and do not care at all about its national interest, is a stake that cannot be won.

Still they admit in the West that Peking might venture to take retaliatory actions which would reduce to a smaller or bigger degree the trump quality of Washington's "Chinese card". It is not for nothing that a propaganda campaign is being raised there at present aimed at proving to Peking that China can even sacrifice something in the name of Chinese and American long-term strategic interests.

As for the United States, they as we have seen, have not been very anxious to "sacrifice" an island which they had turned into an unsinkable aircraft carrier in the Pacific. They are sure in Washington that the Peking leaders who have taken the path of concessions, have, in the final analysis, no way back.



## Round the Soviet Union

● **LENINGRAD.** RESEARCHERS HAVE COMPILED FORECASTS OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY'S MAJOR LAKES UNTIL THE YEAR 2000. 19 of the 35 known reservoirs in the world covering an area of over a thousand sq km and containing around 30,000 cu km of freshwater are to be found in the USSR.

● **A ROBOT IS USED TO SERVICE THE DIGITALLY CONTROLLED LATHE AT THE TBILISI AIRCRAFT-BUILDING PLANT.** The robot's productivity, it was designed at the Georgian Polytechnic, is twice that of a human machine-operator. Before the current five-year plan period is over robots will be used on a wider basis in lines of such lathe at Georgia's machine-tool building and engineering plants.

● **THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF "200,000" ("THE LARGE WIN") BY SOLEIM ALEICHEV MARKED THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE'S THEATRE IN VILNIUS.** Attached to the theatre is a children's studio where actors and actresses pass on their skills to young people.

● **AN EXHIBITION OF TRANS-Caucasian children's art HAS OPENED IN AZERBAIJAN'S STATE PICTURE GALLERY.** The 300 works tell how children and their parents live in Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia.

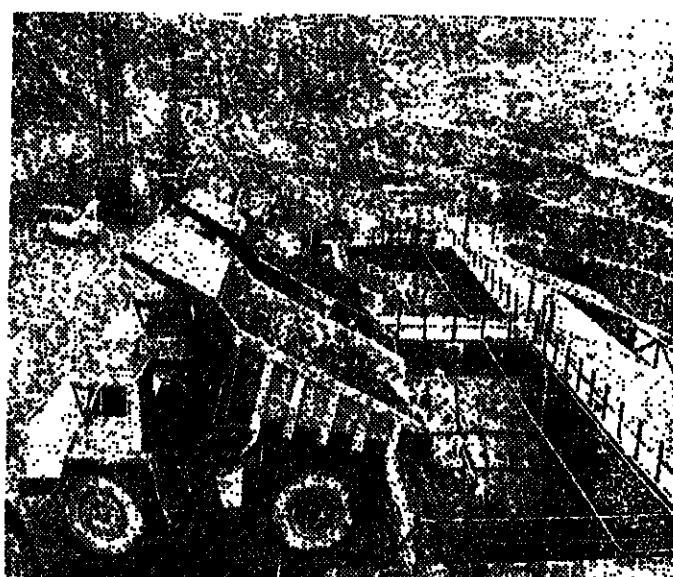
● **KIRGHIZIA'S HYDRO-METEOROLOGISTS HAVE MADE A LIST OF MUD-STREAM-PRONE HIGH-ALTITUDE MOUNTAIN LAKES.** They have recorded about two thousand such reservoirs. Kirghizia now has an effective system of protection from mountain elements. In places where mud flows are especially frequent hydrotechnical complexes have been built capable of taking and holding back hundreds of thousands of cubic metres of stone and mud.

## ORE FROM OLENYA MOUNTAIN

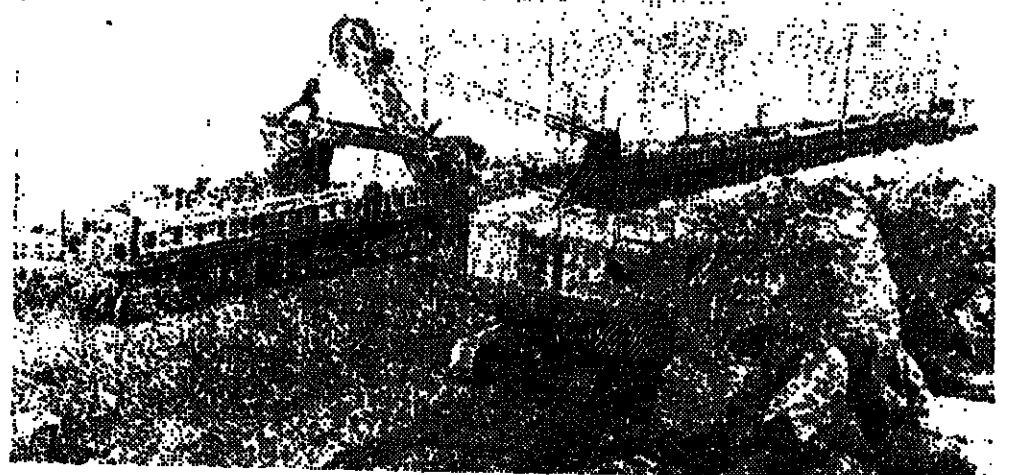
The town of Olenegorsk, in the North of the European Soviet Union, is a centre of iron ore industry in the Kola Peninsula. The city has an enrichment combine which includes a mine and an enrichment factory. Some time ago, the combine commissioned a new complex capable of producing 1,275 thousand tonnes of high-grade iron ore concentrate a year.

Freight trains carrying enriched iron ore are pulling out of the Olenya station bound for Cherepovets and Lipetsk, known for their large steel combines, and also to the metallurgical combine in the Polish city of Nowa Huta.

The Soviet Union has 19 major enrichment combines like the one in Olenegorsk. In 1990, this country mined more than 500 million tonnes of raw iron ore, and by 1995 it has been planned to increase this output to 580 million tonnes.



40-tonne trucks dip ore into the hopper of the new crushing installation of the Olenegorsk ore enrichment combine.



Loading iron ore in the pit of the Olenegorsk combine.

## 50-KILOMETRE AQUEDUCT BRINGS WATER TO CITY

Water from the Dniester River has been brought to the residential areas of the Ukrainian city of Chernoviy along a 50-kilometre aqueduct built at the request of voters at the last elections.

Previously all water for the city came from the Put River which today cannot cope with the increasing demand. Over the past 60 years, the housing in the city has doubled, and in the present five-year period it is expected that another one million square metres of housing will be built. In addition sport complexes and hospitals will be opened and new industries and other projects set up.

All this has made the construction of an additional aqueduct necessary. From now on, 90 thousand cubic metres of drinking water will flow in the city from the river every twenty-four hours, thus ensuring reliable water supplies.

## ISLAND COME PENINSULA

Azerbaijani geologists have found oil in yet another district of the Caspian Sea. It gushes from a 5,650-metre deep borehole.

The steel platform used for drilling will now be turned into a small peninsula. A five-kilometre bridge will connect it with existing platforms and hence with the mainland. Equipment, tools and materials necessary for future drilling will now be brought to the rig by trucks or by ship rather than by sea which is rough 300 days a year.

Dozens of deep boreholes will be drilled in the new field.

## Places to visit

## Rastrelli's masterpiece

Andreyevsky Spusk is one of the oldest streets in Kiev. It crosses the 1,500-year-old city like a steep and winding mountain stream.

Time has swept away all evidence of the street's many years of history. Only one architectural monument dating from comparatively recent times remains: the Church of St Andrew built by the 18th-century architect Bartolomeo Rastrelli. Among Rastrelli's other masterpieces are the Smolny Institute and the Winter Palace in Leningrad, the Big Palace at Petrodvorets and the Mariinsky Palace in Kiev. If you take a look at St Andrew's from the foot of the Andreyevsky Hill or even from the opposite bank of the Dnieper, this exquisite building will appear to be floating on air, so light and delicate are its features, and so striking is its harmony with the surrounding landscape. Visitors are spellbound by



the interior which includes frescoes by outstanding Russian and Ukrainian painters. Here they listen to concerts of music of the period performed by leading musicians.

## NEW BUILDING FOR LENIN MUSEUM

Construction work is nearing completion in the centre of Kiev of a new home for the Kiev branch of the National V. I. Lenin Museum.

Taking part in the building of this magnificent structure of granite and marble are leading builders and architects from many Soviet cities as well as from the Ukraine.

## FULL VALUE FROM LIFE IN OLD AGE

Nelli Jansone, a geodesist, and her husband Walfrid, an excavator operator, from the Ozolniet settlement in Latvia (a Soviet Baltic republic) are the main characters of a film called "How to Get Full Value From Life in Old Age". The new Riga film studio production tells of the care which the Soviet state shows for its veteran workers and the interesting life they lead. In the USSR there are now about 47 million pensioners.

In accordance with the Soviet Constitution, the Jansones receive old-age pensions from the state. Nelli from the age of 55, and her husband from the age of 60. Although they don't need to work, neither want to give up their jobs. "Why change our habitual rhythm, why rest when we are full of vigour and energy and can cope adequately with professional duties," said Nelli Jansone. Nelli's words are given ample illustration by film sequences which show the couple at work and at rest and during rehearsals of a choreographic ensemble of which they have been members for more than ten years.

That the Jansones are in good health has been confirmed by doctors. According to the usual procedure of Soviet health service, doctors carried out a medical examination of the couple before they began to receive their pensions. Their health is now checked twice a year. For this service the Jansones pay their best (each one up to his or her own) thanks. Since all medical service in the USSR is free.

The film "How to Get Full Value From Life in Old Age" was shown in Geneva at a World Health Organization meeting.

## PHEASANT RESERVES

Pheasant reserves have been set up in the Saguram national park and in Sagaredjy district not far from Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. Feed boxes have been made and filled with the pheasants' favourite food — seabuckthorn and sorb, while ornithologists observe the birds' habits.

Included among the other rare species of Caucasian mountain birds and animals which have also been put under state protection are the capercaillie, the Caucasian mountain goat, the Caspian deer, the common partridge and the bat.

## BURNS CLUB IN TAJIKISTAN

An English-speaking club, named after Robert Burns, has been opened at a school in Leninabad, Tajikistan to Soviet republic in Central Asia.

When setting up their club, schoolchildren sent a letter to the Robert Burns Museum in Elre, asking that information on the life and work of the poet be sent them. They know Burns' work well from translations by Samuil Marshak, the Russian poet. The museum staff responded to their request and sent them materials which now make up an interesting exhibition in the club.

Members of the English-speaking club at the Leninabad school observe traditions associated with

Burns' memory. Every year, on January 25, they hold a service to mark the poet's birthday.

They have also started up correspondence with the high school in the city of Stirling where R. Burns is taught by Ruth Nicol. She wrote to Leninabad that her pupils take great interest in the Russian language and in the life of Soviet children. I have been to the Soviet Union twice and will go there again this year together with my pupils, Ruth Nicol writes.

In their letters the Soviet and Scottish schoolchildren tell each other about their schools and teachers and share their impressions of the books they have read and of the films they have seen.

## TULA SAMOVAR COLLECTION

One hundred and fifty samovars have been collected by Yakov Basin who lives in Tula. This is the largest collection in the city which has been considered the capital of samovars since time immemorial. Before the revolution the whole country drank tea from Tula-made samovars. In Tula itself the samovar (self-heater) was found in every house. And thus the saying "Bringing your own samovar to Tula" has become synonymous with excess.

There were about forty samovar factories in the city, among them the Batashev and the Shermar brothers' factories, the Medvedev, Malukov and Tulyakov factories etc. Each factory had its own individual design. The talented Russian copper-smiths made real works of art out of samovars.

The old masters' traditions are followed today by no and no samovars. The "Tula Stamp" factory is the largest of the modern samovar-makers. Basin's collection began with an old samovar which, as an army officer just back from the war, he was given by a relative.

as a birthday present. Basin was startled by the samovar's unusual shape, he became interested in its history and soon learnt many thrilling things about samovar production in Tula.

This started the collector on a hunt for old samovars in which he has been engaged for the past 30 years. By collecting he learnt to repair them. Very few of the items in his collection are similar. Many have names of their own, for example, "Vase", "Ball", "Bow", "Yurt", "Egg",



## Science and technology

## SOVIET SCIENTISTS DISCOVER NEW PROPERTY OF PLASMA

Soviet physicists have discovered that plasma, a gas containing charged and neutral particles, has a property so far unknown: with sharp rises in pressure the degree of ionization also goes up.

Professor Alexander Vedenev, one of the people responsible for the discovery, considers that the identification of this new property of plasma is of scientific as well as of practical interest.

Plasma is widely used in many sectors of the economy. It forms the basis of a number of instruments, which convert thermal energy into electricity. Engineers have to deal with plasma when drilling or welding with the help of a laser. Astronomers also have an interest in plasma since it is also found in space.

The discovery of another property of plasma will help solve important scientific and technological problems, in particular those arising in the development of new types of magnetohydrodynamic generators, reactors, and thrust elements. Professor Vedenev said. Scientists believe that it will now be possible to make plasma-based instruments and equipment more compact and to produce them at a lower cost.

## MEMBRANE SENSORS FOR RAPID ANALYSIS

The Institute of Biogeochemistry of the Latvian Academy of Sciences has developed an ion sensor which takes only a minute to evaluate the concentration of various chemical substances. No reagents or sample dilutions are needed.

The sensor consists of a rod which is immersed into a solution. The rod is connected to an electronic device which shows the results on a display panel. An option with a data plotter is also available.

The new sensors are based on liquid membranes which selectively respond to the ions of a set chemical element or compound.

The analysis can reveal traces of copper, silver, potassium, calcium and other elements with an accuracy of ten-thousandths, or a gramme. The sensor will be particularly useful in the control of technological solutions and for checking water pollution in various reservoirs.

"Pan", "Acorn", "Spider". The collector dreams of finding the cock-samovar of which he has heard many tales, but to date has failed to locate.

Basin's collection is in great demand from cinema people, historians, artists and journalists. The most interesting of the samovars have been exhibited many times in Tula.

## VIEWPOINT

## SCIENCE CONTRIBUTES TO GREATER LAND FERTILITY

Alexei SOZHNOV, Vice-President of the All-Union Lenin Agricultural Academy

Soviet scientists carry out continuous research in crop farming, one of the most conservative links in the chain of food production.

**SOIL TILLAGE**  
It is suggested that agriculture adopt new methods of soil tillage substituting the plough by so-called subsoil implements. Scientists at the All-Union Research Institute of Grain Growing have thought up an original system of protecting soil from erosion. Today this system is in use over more than 36 million hectares. It was largely responsible for the big grain crops in Kazakhstan. Modified versions have been introduced in the Ukraine, in the central areas of European Russia, in Siberia and in the country's other crop-growing regions.

**LAND IMPROVEMENT**  
Land improvement, including irrigation and drainage, is undertaken on a considerable scale, in accordance with scientific recommendations. In all the most important agricultural districts of the country—in Byelorussia, the Volga Area, the Northern Caucasus, the Ukraine steppe, and the Baltic republics.

Over the tenth five-year plan period (1976-80) about nine million hectares of irrigated and drained land have been cultivated, and more than 30 million hectares of pastureland irrigated. New large irrigation and drainage systems have been set up in many districts.

Grain production in these regions has increased almost two-fold.

**CROP SELECTION**  
Over the past five years a number of new varieties of grain have been created which are high-yielding, easy to grow and with high immunity to agricultural diseases. Plants of such culture are badly needed in the unreliable climatic conditions typical of most of our country's agricultural districts.

The new varieties of grain include half-club winter wheat with a potential yield of up to ten tonnes per hectare and undrained winter rye yielding up to six tonnes per hectare. New downing-resistant varieties have also been produced of spring wheat, barley, oats and other grains. New pea varieties (green are the most widespread) have been developed, which are resistant to the most dangerous pea crop grown in the USSR. These have been developed, which are resistant to the most dangerous pea crop grown in the USSR.

Selection has already contributed towards improved cotton crops. In the tenth five-year plan period alone 17 new varieties of this crop were grown, noted for their high yields, good fibre qualities and resistance to the will, the most pernicious agricultural diseases.

At present, as a result of new achievements in genetics, molecular biology, physiology, biochemistry, etc., considerable changes are being introduced into the process of creating new, high-yielding varieties of grain.

Science has spent not alone in designing plants with great properties and characteristics.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## STURGEON INDUSTRY IN THE USSR

The sturgeon, the earliest fish family, is a natural treasure similar in significance to that of the giant lizards of the Komodo Island or Australia's marsupials. Few other fish have been so long and intensively listed for, writes Prof V. Lukavchenko, D.Sc. (Biology), in PRAVDA. As a result there has been a sharp drop in their numbers and several species are in danger of extermination altogether. This applies, for instance, to the Adriatic, Atlantic, Japanese and Chinese species.

In view of the above we are legitimately proud of the fact that this country has even boosted its populations of Russian stellate and white sturgeon. At present the USSR accounts for 90 per cent of sturgeon catch landed.

The fish populate the Caspian, Azov and the Black Sea as well as rivers in Siberia and the Far East, with the Caspian being their principal place of habitation. The current level of ichthyology and fishing practices afford quite optimistic prospects, the paper continues. The USSR is the only country in the world to have a sturgeon industry. It comprises 21 fish factories, 11 of them in the Caspian. Each year they release 110,000,000 small fry into the sea, thus ensuring good fishing prospects in the years to come.

## SOCIAL PATTERNS IN SOVIET COUNTRYSIDE

Once a totally peasant Soviet countryside is now populated by workers and farmers, writes the POLITIKESKOYE SAMOBRASHOVANIYE magazine.

While back in 1929 three-fifths of the rural workforce were employed on collective and state-run farms, in 1979 over two-thirds of it (68.5 per cent) were factory and office workers, thus the working class has numerically become the predominant force both in town and country. In the same year workers accounted for

52.8 per cent of the rural labour force, with 31.5 per cent of collective farmers.

The development of the working class determines now the dynamics of the rural social structure. The number of workers involved in agriculture (collective farms, agricultural enterprises, etc.) rose from 1,600,000 in 1940 to 9,600,000 in 1980. In recent years it was joined by over 3,000,000 rural construction workers, machinery maintenance personnel (1,700,000 of them) and land improvement workers (1,500,000). This section is growing most rapidly in areas with large-scale construction of new agroindustrial projects.

## WHAT IS THE TEACHER FOR?

What does a teacher teach his pupils? In my opinion, he instills in them a willingness to learn things, writes Tatyana Plesser in the NEDELYA weekly. To be sure, he teaches them how to read and write and count, she continues. He teaches them maths, literature, physics and biology but, most important of all, he teaches them to use their brains, to thirst for more knowledge, to question common knowledge and to assert their own ideas—and he shows them how to do this. There is a tremendous amount written on this theme worldwide, she goes on to say, and it seems the greatest minds in all epochs agree that the greater ability a person has for independent thinking the deeper his feelings and the stronger his will.

The thought process often takes a pupil so far away from what his teacher has originally imparted to him (of course, we are talking here of teaching in the broad sense of the term) as to lead him to conclusions totally contradictory to the ideas with which he was led; this is most evident in scientific research, but it also happens in school, too, a child taught to think for himself will ask very hard questions and question universal truths, Plesser states.

A good, well-rounded teacher who sees the subject he teaches in a broader context of scientific development and a country's economic advance, and all the things happening worldwide, is sympathetic to pupils' original thinking.

A genuine teacher is one in whom children have implicitly faith, the article continues, in fact, his smallest

cheating, eagerness or indifference are immediately registered by children—and not just mentally but by their "extra spiritual fibres" as it were. Indeed, the moral and ethical formation and intelligent maturing of a person are possible only in a truthful atmosphere. This makes teaching a singularly taxing profession, since teachers, like parents, are principally responsible for giving children the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

## PROSE AND POETRY

Both in conversation and in the press one hears the idea expressed from time to time that prose is now several steps ahead of poetry and that things are not going too well for lyric poetry, writes poet Vladimir Sokolov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Don't get the wrong idea and think I am just denigrating my profession, but, I feel it, there is no place for satisfaction in lyric poetry. Lyric poetry is dramatic and dialectical. It is at one and the same time pain and happiness, a celebration and a defence of beauty. Life. The dispute arose most probably in view of a change that has taken place in the reader himself. This change has demanded of writers a greater degree of self-penetration, a penetration into time itself and into the surrounding world.

Prose lives by laws of its own, as does poetry, the poet continues. I cannot imagine how one can calculate the trajectory of their movement in time and space. I would say that the literature of our time is developing in the direction of interpenetration of prose and poetry. This is not to say (and I can not even now think of this as necessarily a good thing) that prose should be poetic and poetry prosaic. What I mean is a mutual enrichment one by the other. It seems to me that modern poets could gain much from an attentive reading of Tiltonov, Astashev, Rasputin, and Bondarev, all of whom are writers aiming at a close relationship with reality. On the other hand, by reading poetry poets discover new aspects of the human soul. B. Akhmadulina, A. Voznesensky, Ye. Yevtushenko, R. Rozhdelsky and a number of others are up to their best (each one up to his or her own) when the "poetry reader" demands from "poet" not only a timely response but also a book or such a book which could be read and reread. Their books have acquired the value of permanent reading.



# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## Svetlana TOMA

An exotic figure with flowing black hair... A wild, proud Gipsy... Such was Svetlana Toma as discovered by Emil Letyagin. And thus she appeared on the screen in his film "Red Meadows".

For a long time, under Letyagin's guiding hand—she was Svetlana Toma's "godfather"—she appeared on the screen as a mysterious, appealing Gipsy figure. A little infantile, a little mannered but just as exotic was her Masha, in Vladimir Vengerov's film "The Living Corpse", based on the play by Tolstoy. Her performance as Rada, the Gipsy, the true femme fatale, in "The Gipsy Camp Goes Skyward" travelled the screens of the world and brought the actress well-deserved fame. Up-to-date her last Gipsy role in films was in "My Gentle and Tender Boss", also an Emil Letyagin movie. It was now that a time of search began for Svetlana Toma.



It was not that she was frightened that she had exhausted her potential. The break rather occurred because, for a variety of reasons, the last "hus" director, Svetlana started off her career with Letyagin—it was to him that she entrusted all her following work, and when she eventually stopped playing in his films, a fundamental change took place in her appearance. As Natasha, the heroine in Vladimir Shamsurin's movie "The Secret of the Notebook", she appeared on the screen with a boyishly short haircut. This essentially minor detail brought to an abrupt end the romantic-Gipsy stereotyped image which Svetlana had built up during her past fifteen years on the screen. In her most recent work Svetlana has

tried to transform herself from wilful daughter of the stoppies of the last century into our contemporary, for whom love of freedom, pride, romantic elation and lyricality are also typical.

It was a role of the latter type that she played in "The Fall of the Condor", a film by the Chilean director, Sebastian Alarcón, soon to appear on the screens. The action of "The Fall", telling of the choice for freedom under a fascist dictatorship, takes place in a Latin American country. Against the moral bankruptcy of Manuel, the hero, Maria (his fiancée played by Svetlana) embodies the conscience and honesty of the common people.

Vera ZHELTOVA

## Manuscripts survive centuries

There were quite a few people knowledgeable in the arts and literature of the Orient living in Tartar villages in the 17th century. This is testified to by the finds made by scholars from the Institute of Languages, Literature and History of the Kazan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. From their latest expedition into the remote areas of the republic they have brought back more than a hundred ancient manuscripts by Arab, Persian, and Turkish authors.

Through the books have survived somewhat from age, their leather covers have warped, the pages are rubbed and have gone yellow, the text is well preserved. The industrious scribes neatly wrote every letter with black and red Indian ink. Among the finds is a Grammar of the Arabic language, which has been studied by more than one generation. The date—1626 is found on the last page of the book.

The Kazan archaeographers have brought back books of poet-

ry and treatises on medicine, astronomy, ethics, and philosophy.

Over the past few years, they have discovered more than three thousand books dating from the 17th-19th centuries.

## SEA-GOING THEATRE

Shakespeare's comedy "The Twelfth Night" has never been produced before aboard a ship at sea. The play is now being rehearsed by the crew of the passenger motorship "Alexander Pushkin", at present on a round-the-world voyage.

This floating hotel, which has seven hundred tourists from Western Europe on board, is famed not only for its high standards of comfort but also for its concert programmes. Its crew includes amateur singers, dancers and players of folk instruments. For all of them art is a pleasant pastime during off-duty hours.

Included in the repertoire of the drama studio set up on board the "Alexander Pushkin" are Anton Chukhov's "Molodye Shoriki", a stage adaptation of Mikhail Bulgakov's novel "The Master and Margarita" and other plays.

## Old legend

in ballet language

The Sverdlov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Yerevan recently premiered the ballet, "Ara the Handsome and Shantam", based on an old national legend recorded by the 19th-century Armenian historian Khorenatsi. It formed the basis of a libretto by V. Galst'yan and the ballet master A. Asatryan. Up and coming dancers are taking part along with the experienced professionals.

## YOUNG VOICES OF RUSSIA

Northern Osetian Philharmonic soloist Larisa Tedyoyeva and Leningrad Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre soloist Nikolai Ostrovsky have won the top awards at the first-ever all-Russia chamber singing contest in Leningrad.

The standards shown by competitors surpassed all expectation in terms of proficiency, said V. Chernushenko, jury Chairman and Rector of the Leningrad Conservatoire. There were 111 competitors from over 30 towns and cities in the Russian Federation.

## A POPULAR FOLK GROUP FROM GEORGIA

The Mziuri girls' folk group from the B. Dzenladze Pioneer Palace in Georgia, which recently celebrated its tenth anniversary, proved to be very popular during their many tours of Bulgaria, Sweden, Poland, the GDR, Hungary, Austria, Cuba and other countries.

Many of the group members turned professional, for instance,

Alan Federation. The competition programme was designed, Chernushenko continued, to show to best advantage the performing range of each entrant. They sang romances by Russian and foreign composers in the original and arrangements of folk songs and vocal cycles. Many pieces by composers from union republics were skillfully performed by award winners from Leningrad, Moscow, Kallulngrad and Kemerovo.

## NEW BALLET OF LERMONTOV WORK

At the Odessa Opera and Ballet Theatre choreographers from the Ukraine, the Russian Federation and from Armenia are working on a new ballet based on Lermontov's "Masquerade" to music by Aram Khachaturian.

The composer wrote the score which was unfinished, late in life. It was completed by his pupil, E. Oganesyan, who made wide use of music written for the two plays, "The Masquerade" and "Lermontov" as well as of other compositions by A. Khachaturian, connected with the work of the great poet.

Decor will be by artist Ilya Glazunov.

I am tremendously interested in this new work, he says. On the one hand, it gives me an opportunity to illustrate as it were an immortal Russian classic; on the other, via detail and interior corresponding to the specifics of the art of ballet, to create an artistic image of Lermontov's epoch.

The Fiesta Filipina song and dance ensemble has ended its Moscow tour. The performers featured traditional dances and fashion shows. Though the ensemble was organized in 1979 by a group of dancers, musicians and fashion models, this was its first appearance in the Soviet Union.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

# BUSINESS



India. Start-up operations have been completed at the lamination shop of the Korba aluminium plant which is being built with Soviet assistance. Its operation will allow the plant to produce 100,000 tonnes of aluminium annually for the needs of the aircraft, electrochemical, power engineering and other national industries.

In the photo: Indian and Soviet specialists checking cold rolling mill at the Korba plant.

## Hungarian exports to the USSR

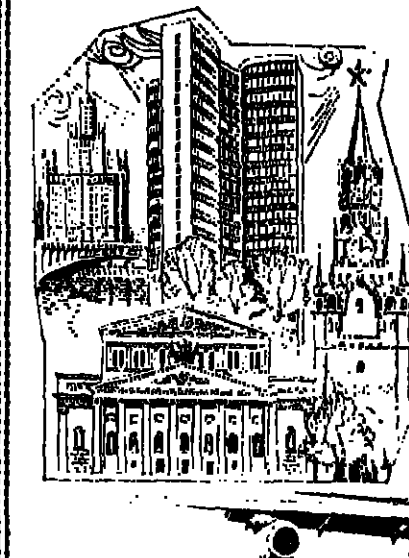
This year Hungary will provide the Soviet Union with a large batch of instruments and equipment for agricultural enterprises, including those for quality and storage control of grain, fodder, fruit and vegetables. Between 1982 and 1984 the USSR will supply Hungary with an installation capable of producing 20,000 tonnes of epoxy resins annually under contract between V/O Mashpriborintorg and the Hungarian Labor-MIM and Chemkomplex companies.

Hungary will sell the USSR footwear, leatherwear, ready-made clothes, and knitwear goods worth over 250,000,000 rubles under contracts between V/O Raznoexport and Hungary's Tausimpex and Hungarotext. V/O Sudolimpot has contracted with a Hungarian ship and crane building works for delivery to the Soviet Union of a batch of 25 and 16-tonne sea and river cranes as well as tugs for Siberian rivers.

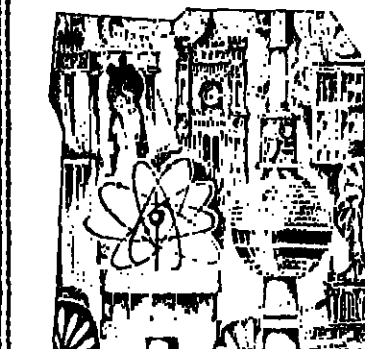
## ENI SEMINAR

A seminar on the chemistry of carbon dioxide organized by ENI within the framework of this major Italian company's agreement on scientific and technological cooperation with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology attracted the attention of many Soviet organizations. The agreement between the State Committee and ENI

was signed over 10 years ago. Recently the two partners have been concentrating on joint energy and chemistry projects of major importance for the oil, gas, coal, chemical and petrochemical industries. Besides specialists from Soviet organizations and ENI cooperate in such fields as biology and in the pharmaceuticals and the textile industry.



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SU-77 IL-86 Saturday	Airport	SU-298 IL-86 Saturday
7.05 d	Moscow	a 22.30
7.30 a	Berlin	d 17.50
9.00 d	Madrid	d 13.30
12.00 a		
Saturday	Airport	Saturday

Local time indicated  
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## WIRTH DISCUSSES NEW PROJECTS

Wirth has received a request from Soviet organizations for a complete set of equipment for a factory capable of producing 25 thousand tonnes of borohydride a year, said Gerhard Müller, Commercial Director of this West German firm, a subsidiary of the Otto Wolf concern. With our Soviet partners, we also discuss possibilities for the production of drilling installations for oil and gas industries which could later be marketed in third countries.

Late last year, Wirth and the Soviet Metallurgimport signed a contract for the delivery to the USSR of two tunneling machines for the Balkal-Amur Railway project, with the firm extending a financial credit over a period of five years. The cost of the deal is 34 million West German marks.

Gerhard Müller recalled, that in the 1930s, his company delivered drilling installations to the Soviet Union. By the end of the '70s, the company had intensified its business contacts with Soviet organizations. In 1979, we received a Soviet order for the L-35 installation for building mine shafts four metres in diameter and down to 700 metres deep. Later, six more similar installations were ordered, including four installations for operation in severe winter conditions, said Gerhard Müller. Besides, the firm has supplied off-shore drilling installations and machine-tools for milling aluminium ingots.

## LADAS POPULAR IN AUSTRIA

This year another large consignment of Soviet-made cars will be delivered to Austria in accordance with the contract signed between Avtoexport and the Austrian firm of Graf und Stift. Ladas (20,000 cars at present to be seen in the streets of Austrian towns) are in great demand in the country. They are used by many Austrian government agencies and ministries as well as by the post-office and the customs service.

sent to be seen in the streets of Austrian towns) are in great demand in the country. They are used by many Austrian government agencies and ministries as well as by the post-office and the customs service.

## Contacts and contracts

① "Academia-82", an exhibition of scientific and technological literature from socialist countries, now on view in one of Prague's largest exhibition halls, features over 2,500 books, magazines, and leaflets on science and technology issued by specialized publishing houses in Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia.

## Intourist news

## Intourist's jubilee routes

Foreign tourists arriving in this country in 1982 will have a wide choice of new itineraries and programmes. In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR which is being celebrated this year Intourist has organized 25 jubilee tours with stopovers in the largest Soviet tourist centres including the capitals of the 15 constituent republics.

In 1982, this country is also celebrating another anniversary — 65 years of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Intourist itineraries for 1982

cater as fully as possible for tourists' interest in the revolutionary past of our Motherland, for their interest in the present day life of our country and its prospects for the future.

Always popular are routes which include the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, the country's third largest tourist centre. Foreign tourists are particularly attracted by the city this year for Kiev is celebrating its 1,000th anniversary. Visitors will be able to attend the "Kiev Spring-82" festival dedicated to the anniversary, as well as the most theatrical performances to be held by the republican stadium and at the Dnipro.

In addition they will be able to visit a wide range of exhibitions, drawing on the city's history and art collections as well as on a wide variety of excursions.

## WHAT'S ON!

April 6-9

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 6—Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (ballet). 9—Concert by the Malyev Ensemble of Folk Dances of the USSR.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 6—Shostakovich, "Katerina Ismailova" (opera). 7—Mozart, "Così fan tutte" (opera). 8—Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 7—Gershwin, "Porgy and Bess" (opera). 8—Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 9—Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 6—Illyin, "Comrade Lyubov". 8—Karayev, "The Merry Gypsy". 9—Loewe, "My Fair Lady".

### FILMS

Fresh for the Morning (Dovzhenko Film Studio, USSR). About how it is difficult to

understand a man, his character, his ego.

Cinema: "Plamya" (I. Pishchad Vostaniya), Metro Brikadnaya.

Festival of Hungarian Film. Cinema: "Budapest" (14 Lokova St., Metro Medvedkov). Buses 278, 601. "Moskva" (Maykovsky Sq., Metro Maykovskaya).

### CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1. Moltvoretalaya Embankment of the Rossiya Hotel). 7, 8, 9—Singer Lily Ivanova with pop group (Bulgaria).

Lenin Central Stadium, Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 7, 8, 9—Record "Turn-Table"—a programme featuring Moscow variety artists and companies.

### EXHIBITIONS

Museum of the Art Theatre (34 Pribudnykh Khudobnikovskaya). An exhibition of a year

last: 20 works from Zaraisk Museum of Folklore restored by Moscow painters. Daily, except Monday, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. Other days, 1 p. m. to 8 p. m. Metro Prospekt Marx.

Exhibition Hall, All-Russia Nature Protection Society (5 Vorovskogo St.). "Even Stones Speak", an exhibition of 1,500 items collected over five years by the Permin Mineralogy Museum. Daily, 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Metro Arbatskaya. Trolleybus 2. Bus 69.

These four Moscow teams were all national champions. Dynamo—11 times, Spartak—10, Central Army Club—6, Torpedo—3.

### RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 7 and 9—Racing and trotting. Both days 6 p. m.

### WEATHER

April 6-9

After a short temperature fall, in Moscow, city and region, it will again be warmer: 0° to +5° at night and between +9° to +14°C in the daytime. No rain or snow is expected, and the NW wind will shift to SW.

### SPORTS

Football. Olimpitskiy Covered Stadium (Metro Prospekt Mira). 6—Spartak v Central Army Club. 7 p. m. Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 7—Moscow Dynamo v Torpedo 4.30 p. m.

### TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.



Vladimir Mokry (photo) works for the Lvov Picture Gallery as a restoration artist specializing on oiltemper. These 16th-century icons are among his latest works.

The Lvov Picture Gallery is one of the country's richest museums now celebrating its 75th anniversary. Its first acquisition included a private collection containing 300 pictures and sculptures. The gallery's collection of West European oils features such great names as Strizzi, Rubens, Goya, La Tour, Matejko.

The West European art section has recently included a very series of sketches for monumental paintings by 19th-century American artists. As the result of a careful study previously anonymous works have been authored.

The Soviet art section boasts of many fine works of brush and chisel.